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(54) **LITHOGRAPHY APPARATUS,  
LITHOGRAPHY METHOD, LITHOGRAPHY  
SYSTEM, STORAGE MEDIUM, AND  
ARTICLE MANUFACTURING METHOD**

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**G03F 7/20** (2006.01)

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CPC ..... **G03F 7/70483** (2013.01)

(58) **Field of Classification Search**

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USPC ..... 355/27, 53, 67, 77

See application file for complete search history.

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(57) **ABSTRACT**

Provided is a lithography apparatus that includes a plurality of  
patterning devices each of which is configured to perform  
patterning for a substrate supplied from a preprocessing appa-  
ratus; and a controller configured to control the plurality of  
patterning devices such that a plurality of substrates respec-  
tively belonging to a plurality of lots is subjected to parallel  
processings by the plurality of patterning devices based on a  
plurality of recipe information respectively corresponding to  
the plurality of lots, and transmit information regarding a  
schedule of the parallel processings to the preprocessing  
apparatus.

**13 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets**

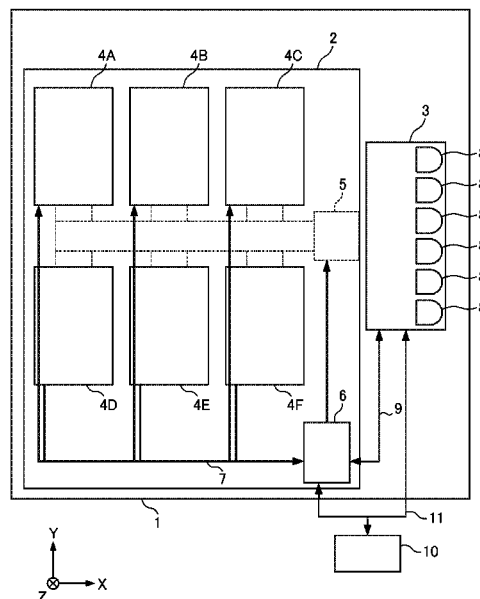


FIG. 1

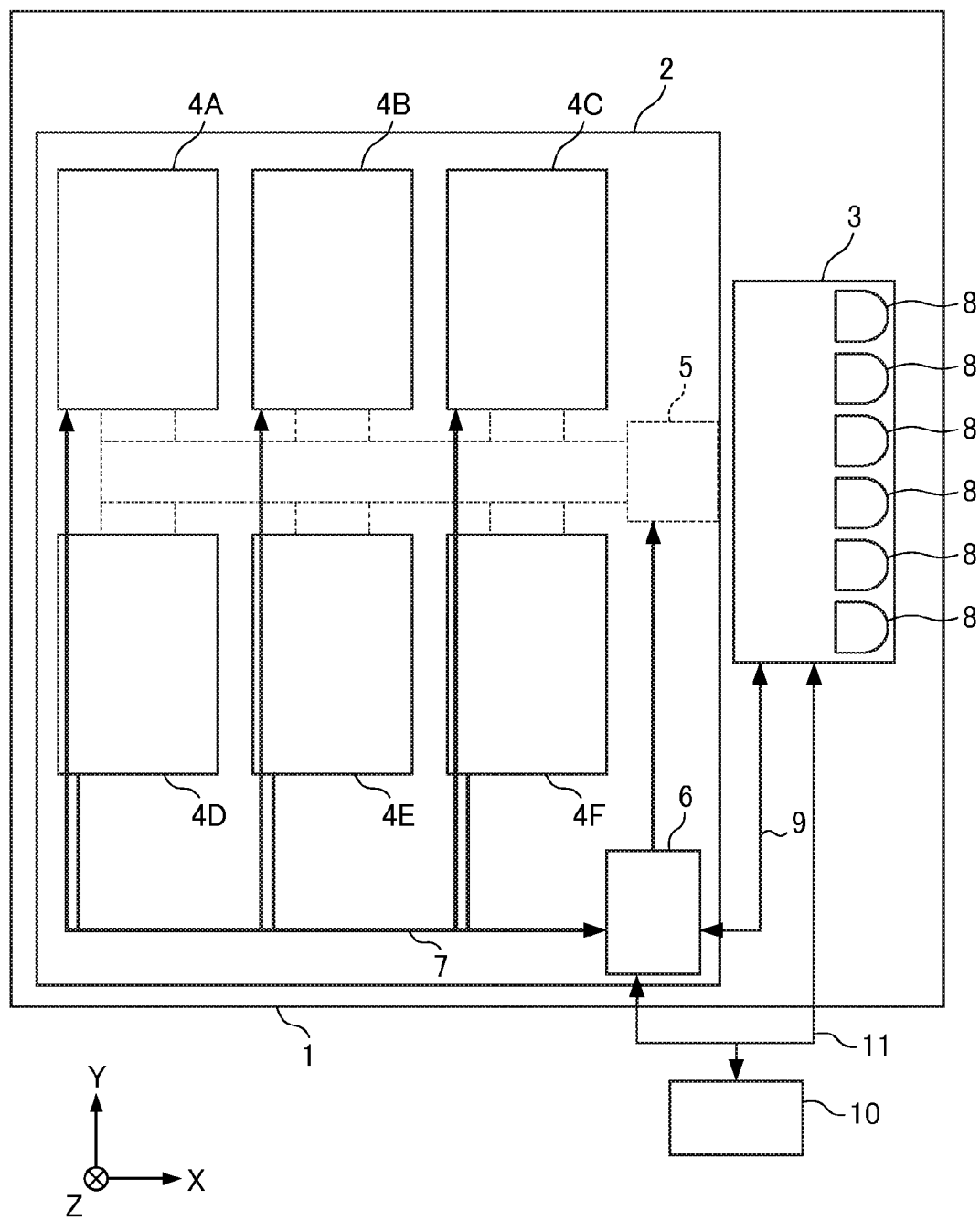


FIG. 2

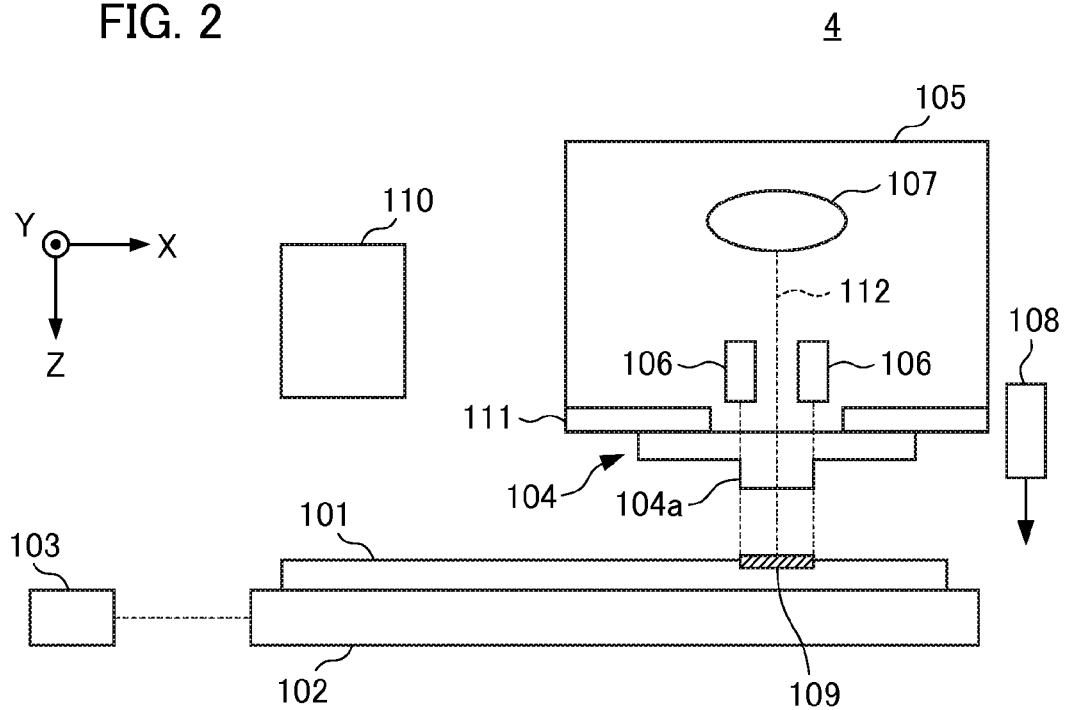


FIG. 3

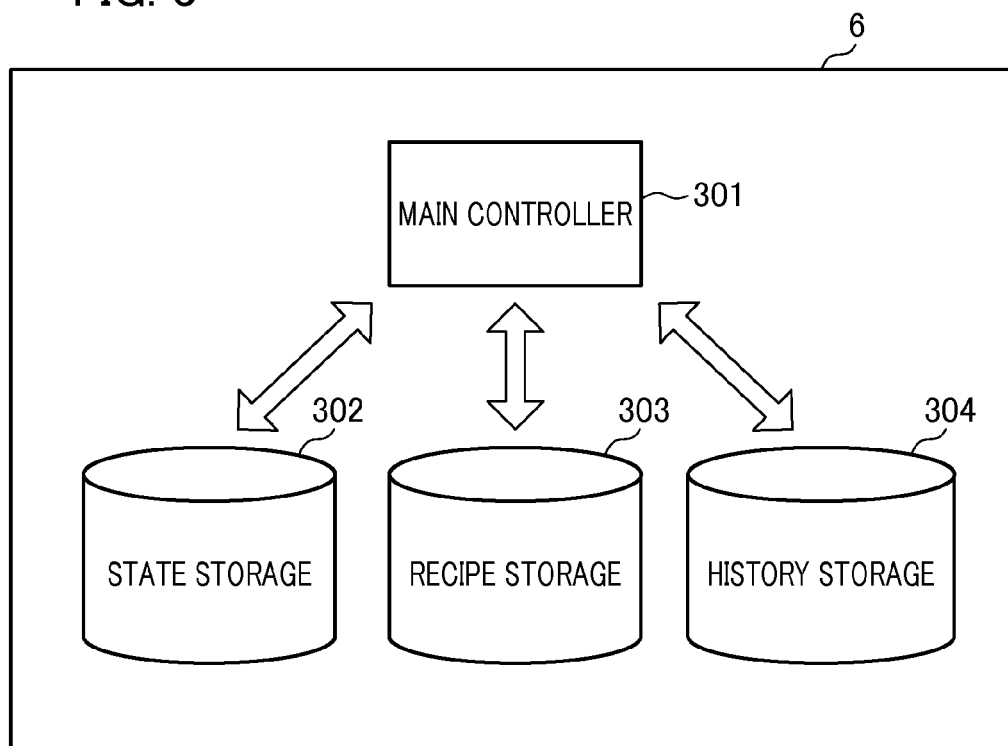


FIG. 4

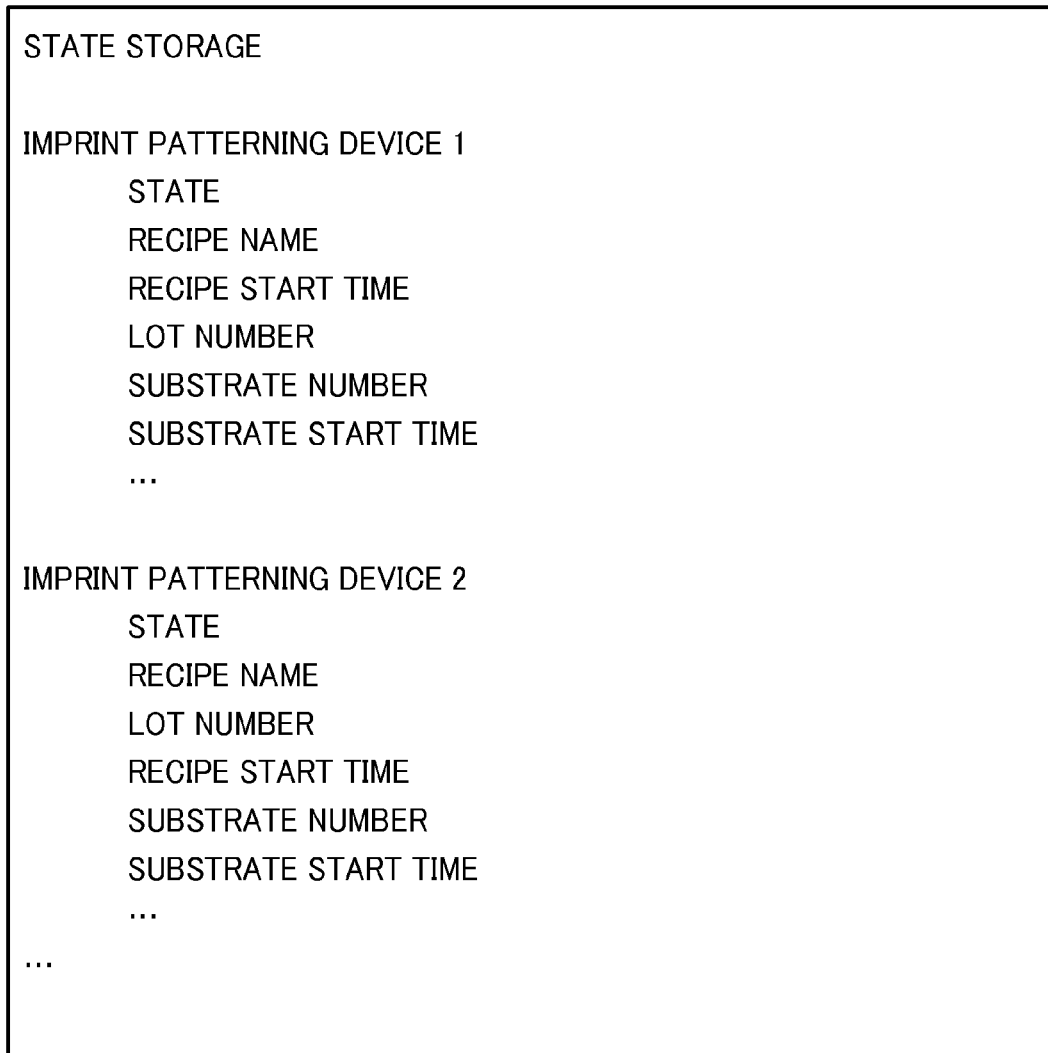


FIG. 5

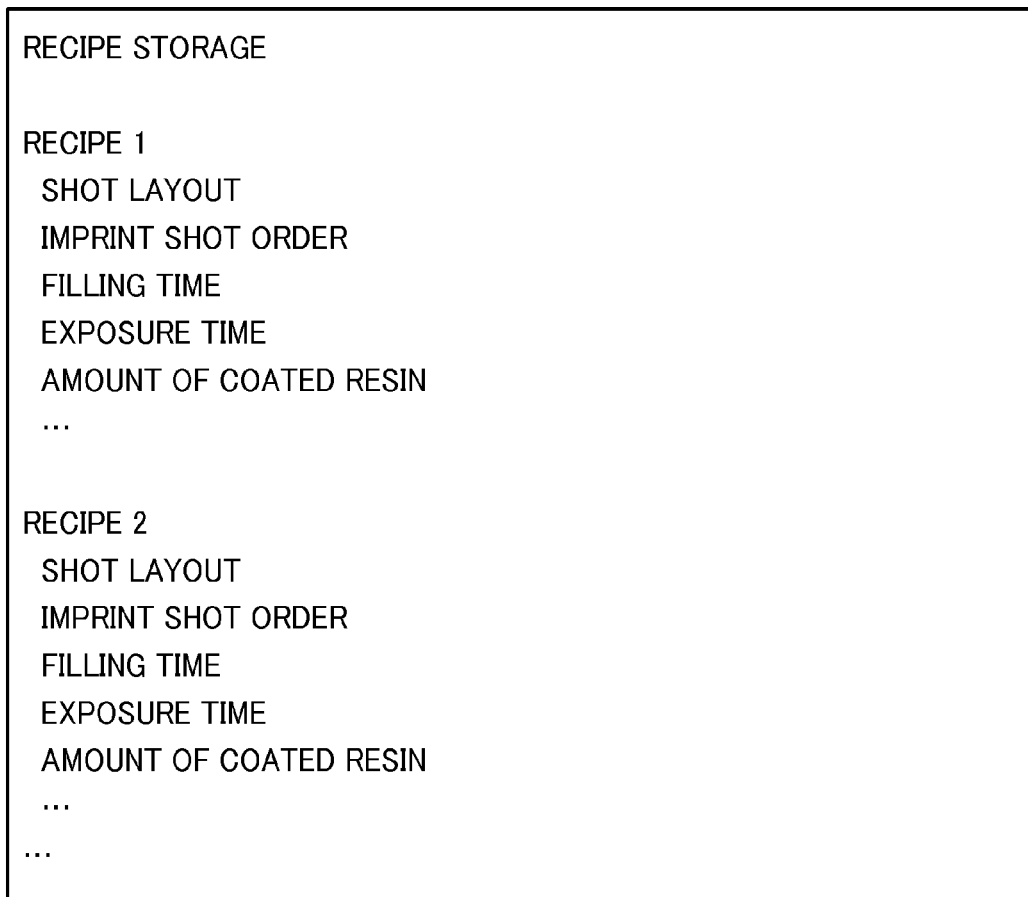


FIG. 6

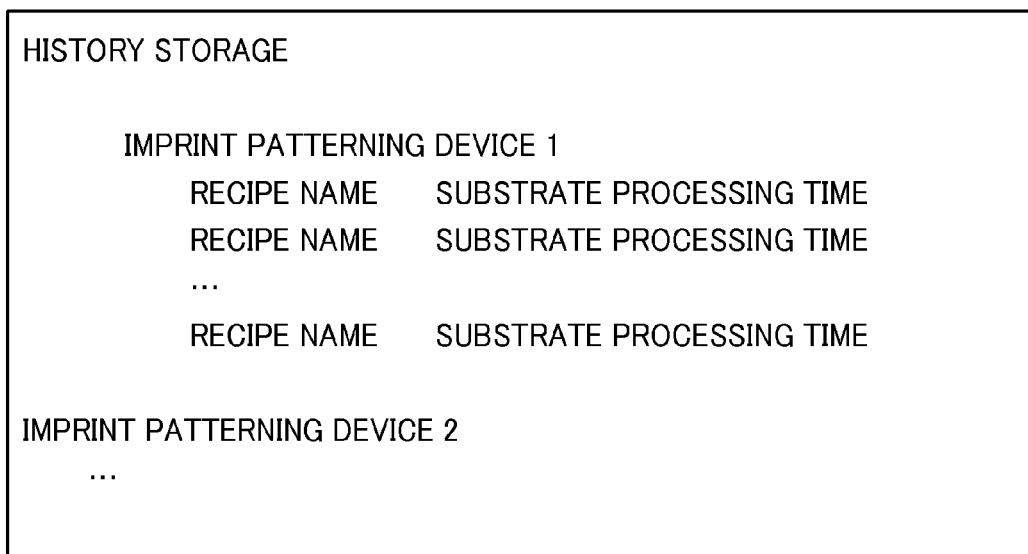


FIG. 7

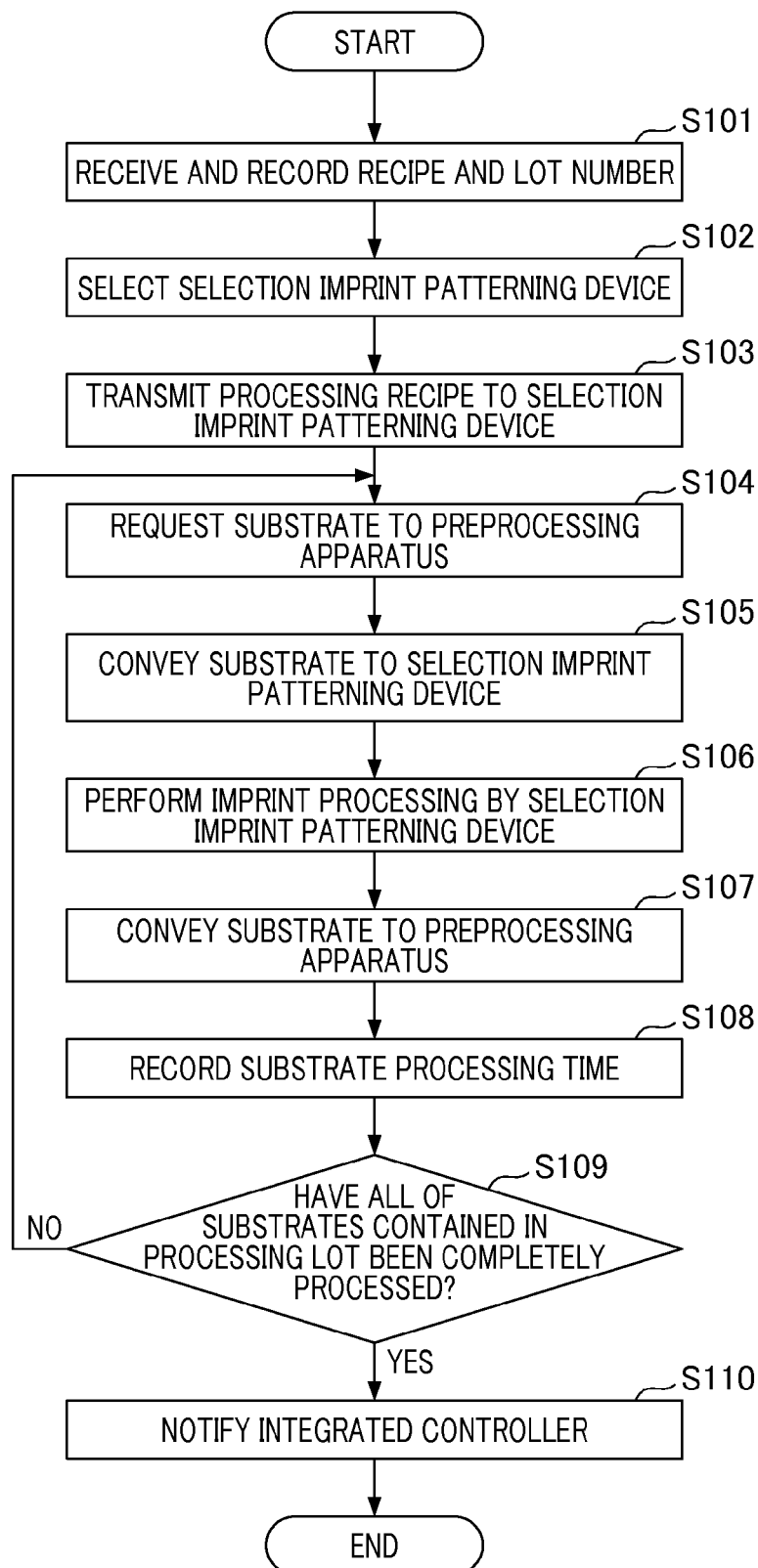


FIG. 8

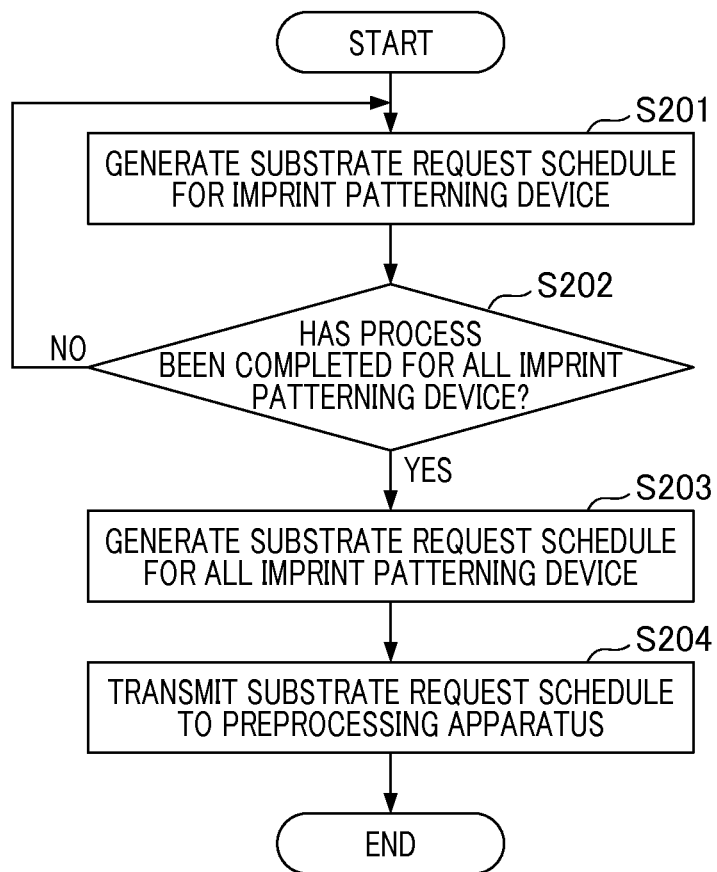
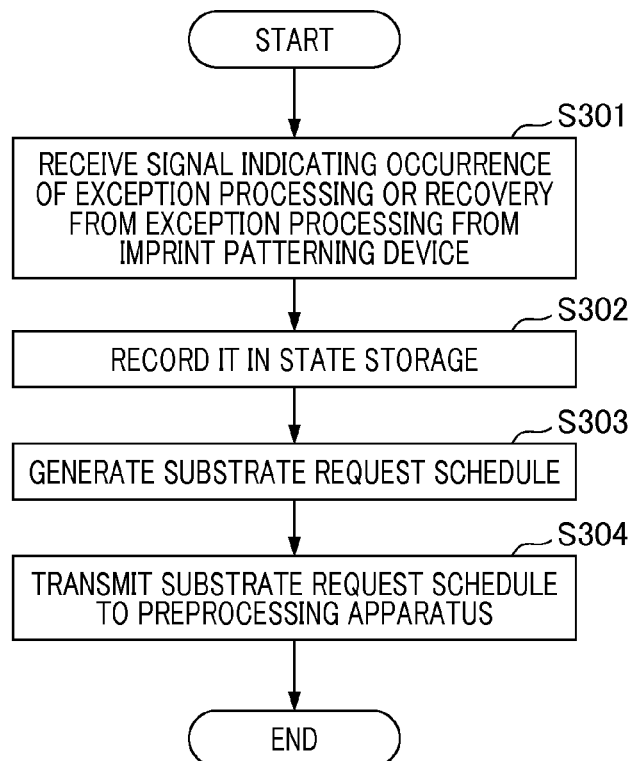


FIG. 9

SUBSTRATE REQUEST SCHEDULE		
TIME	LOT NUMBER	SUBSTRATE NUMBER
TIME	LOT NUMBER	SUBSTRATE NUMBER
...		
TIME	LOT NUMBER	SUBSTRATE NUMBER

FIG. 10





# LITHOGRAPHY APPARATUS, LITHOGRAPHY METHOD, LITHOGRAPHY SYSTEM, STORAGE MEDIUM, AND ARTICLE MANUFACTURING METHOD

## BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

### 1. Field of the Invention

The present invention relates to a lithography apparatus, a lithography method, a lithography system, a storage medium, and an article manufacturing method.

### 2. Description of the Related Art

Lithography apparatuses form a pattern for processing on a workplace (substrate) in a lithography step included in steps of manufacturing articles such as semiconductor devices, MEMSs, and the like. An example of lithography apparatuses includes an imprint apparatus that molds an uncured resin on a substrate using a mold so as to form a resin pattern on the substrate. The imprint apparatus employing a photo-curing method firstly coats an imprint material (photocurable resin) on an imprint region (shot region) on a substrate. Next, the resin (uncured resin) is molded by a mold. After the resin is irradiated with light for curing, the substrate is released from the mold, whereby a resin pattern is formed on the substrate. Japanese Patent No. 4185941 discloses a step-and-flash imprint apparatus.

Japanese Patent Laid-Open No. 2011-210992 discloses a cluster-type lithography system that includes a plurality of lithography apparatuses (e.g., exposure apparatuses or imprint apparatuses) and a transfer unit for transferring a substrate or an original to the plurality of lithography apparatuses for the improvement in productivity.

In the conventional lithography step, a coater/developer that performs preprocessing for coating a resist (photosensitizer) on a substrate and post-processing for developing the exposed substrate is used in addition to an exposure apparatus. From the viewpoint of productivity and maintaining cleanliness of a substrate, the coater/developer is typically used while being connected (so-called "in-line connection") to the exposure apparatus. An imprint apparatus also needs to perform preprocessing for cleaning a substrate, coating an adherence layer on the substrate, and the like prior to forming a pattern on the substrate, the preprocessing apparatus that performs such preprocessing may be used while being connected to the imprint apparatus. In such a case, it is preferable that preprocessing performed by the preprocessing apparatus is carried out immediately before imprint processing performed by the imprint apparatus. The reason for this is that, if dusts are adhered on a substrate upon imprint processing, they may adversely affect a mold or the quality of a pattern for a plurality of imprint regions formed by the mold. This also applies to the case where the adherence layer may change with time. The reasons why it is preferable to perform preprocessing immediately before imprint processing may also be applicable to other lithography apparatuses.

Conventionally, one exposure apparatus is typically in-line connected to one coater/developer. In contrast, there may be a case where the throughput (the number of substrates processed per unit time) of preprocessing apparatuses is higher than that of lithography apparatuses. In this case, so-called a cluster-type lithography apparatus which is connected to one preprocessing apparatus and includes a plurality of lithography apparatuses (or a plurality of lithography units) may be required.

In such a cluster-type lithography apparatus, it is preferable that a plurality of substrates in the same lot is processed by the same apparatus (unit). If such processing is performed, the

substrates in the same lot can be processed under the same condition, resulting in the ease of subsequent inspection, processing, and the like. However, it is preferable that a cluster-type lithography apparatus for performing such processing processes a plurality of lots in parallel from the viewpoint of productivity.

On the other hand, it is advantageous to perform preprocessing immediately before lithography processing as close as possible as described above. Thus, in consideration of the yield and productivity of the cluster-type lithography apparatus, it is preferable that the preprocessing apparatus processes a plurality of substrates respectively belonging to a plurality of lots in a timely fashion and then provides them to the lithography apparatus in a timely fashion.

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides, for example, a lithography apparatus advantageous in terms of yield and productivity.

According to an aspect of the present invention, a lithography apparatus is provided that includes a plurality of patterning devices each of which is configured to perform patterning for a substrate supplied from a preprocessing apparatus; and a controller configured to control the plurality of patterning devices such that a plurality of substrates respectively belonging to a plurality of lots is subjected to parallel processings by the plurality of patterning devices based on a plurality of recipe information respectively corresponding to the plurality of lots, and transmit information regarding a schedule of the parallel processings to the preprocessing apparatus.

Further features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of exemplary embodiments with reference to the attached drawings.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of a lithography apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention.

FIG. 2 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of an imprint patterning device.

FIG. 3 is a diagram illustrating a configuration of a cluster controller.

FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating data recorded in a state storage.

FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating data recorded in a recipe storage.

FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating data recorded in a history storage.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating cluster configuration imprint processing.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating substrate request schedule transmission processing.

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating data recorded in a substrate request schedule.

FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating exceptional processing or processing related to exceptional processing.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE EMBODIMENTS

Hereinafter, preferred embodiments of the present invention will be described with reference to the drawings.

Firstly, a description will be given of a lithography apparatus according to one embodiment of the present invention. The lithography apparatus according to the present embodiment is so-called a cluster-type lithography apparatus that

includes a plurality of lithography patterning devices each of which performs patterning for a substrate supplied from a preprocessing apparatus to be described below. Hereinafter, in the present embodiment, a description will be given by taking an example of a cluster-type imprint apparatus in which a lithography patterning device is used as an imprint patterning device (imprint apparatus).

FIG. 1 is a schematic plan view illustrating configurations of a cluster-type imprint apparatus 2 according to the present embodiment and an imprint system 1 including the cluster-type imprint apparatus 2. The imprint system 1 includes the cluster-type imprint apparatus 2 and a preprocessing apparatus 3. The cluster-type imprint apparatus 2 includes a plurality of (e.g., six in the present embodiment) imprint patterning devices 4 (4A to 4F), a substrate convey unit 5, and a cluster controller 6.

FIG. 2 is a schematic view illustrating a configuration of a single imprint patterning device (hereinafter simply referred to as "patterning device") 4. The patterning device 4 performs a lithography step from among steps of manufacturing articles such as semiconductor devices. The patterning device 4 molds an uncured resin 109 on a wafer 101 (on a substrate), i.e., a substrate to be processed, using a mold 104 so as to form the pattern formed by the resin 109 on the wafer 101. Here, the patterning device 4 employs a photo-curing method. In the following drawings, a description will be given where the Z axis is aligned parallel to the optical axis of an irradiation system 107 that irradiates the resin 109 on the wafer 101 with ultraviolet light, and mutually orthogonal axes X and Y are aligned in a plane perpendicular to the Z axis. The patterning device 4 includes an irradiation system 107, an imprint structure 105 including a mold holding mechanism 111 and an alignment measuring system 106, a wafer stage 102, a coater 108, and a patterning device controller 110.

The irradiation system 107 adjusts ultraviolet light 112 emitted from a light source into a light suitable for imprint and irradiates the mold 104 with the adjusted ultraviolet light 112 during imprint processing. While lamps such as mercury lamps may be used as the light source, the light source is not particularly limited as long as it emits light that transmits through the mold 104 and has a wavelength at which the resin (ultraviolet curable resin) 109 is cured. While, in the present embodiment, the irradiation system 107 is provided because the photo-curing method is employed, for example, a heat source for curing a thermosetting resin is provided instead of the irradiation system 107 when the heat-curing method is employed.

The outer peripheral shape of the mold 104 is a polygon (preferably, rectangular or square) and the mold 104 includes a pattern section 104a (e.g., the concave and convex pattern of a circuit pattern or the like to be transferred), which is three-dimensionally formed on the surface facing the wafer 101. While there are various pattern sizes depending on the type of articles to be manufactured, a fine pattern size at ten additional nano-scales may also be included. It is preferable that the material of the mold 104 is capable of permitting the passage of the ultraviolet light 112 and has low thermal expansion. An exemplary material of the mold 104 may be quartz.

The mold holding mechanism 111 has a mold chuck that holds the mold 104 and a mold drive mechanism that holds the mold chuck and moves the mold 104, none of which is shown. The mold chuck may hold the mold 104 by suctioning or attracting the outer peripheral region of the surface of the mold 104 irradiated with the ultraviolet light 112 using a vacuum suction force or an electrostatic force. Also, each of the mold chuck and the mold drive mechanism has an aper-

ture region at the central portion (the inside thereof) such that the ultraviolet light 112 emitted from the irradiation system 107 transmits through the mold 104 and directs toward the wafer 101. The mold drive mechanism moves the mold 104 in each axis direction so as to selectively press the mold 104 against the resin 109 on the wafer 101 or release the mold 104 from the resin 109. Examples of a power source employable for the mold drive mechanism include a linear motor, an air cylinder, and the like. The mold drive mechanism may also be constituted by a plurality of drive systems such as a coarse movement drive system, a fine movement drive system, and the like in order to accommodate positioning of the mold 104 with high accuracy. Furthermore, the mold drive mechanism may have a position adjustment function for adjusting the position of the mold 104 not only in the Z-axis direction but also in the X-axis direction, the Y-axis direction, or the  $\theta$  (rotation about the Z axis) direction, a tilt function for correcting the tilt of the mold 104, and the like. The pressing operation and the releasing operation during imprint processing may be realized by moving the mold 104 in the Z-axis direction, may be realized by moving the wafer stage 102 in the Z-axis direction, or may also be realized by moving both the mold 104 and the wafer stage 102 relative to each other.

The alignment measuring system 106 optically observes an alignment mark pre-formed on the mold 104 and an alignment mark pre-formed on the wafer 101 so as to measure a relative positional relationship therebetween.

The wafer 101 is, for example, a single crystal silicon substrate or an SOI (Silicon on Insulator) substrate, and an ultraviolet curable resin, i.e., the resin 109, which is molded by the pattern section 104a formed on the mold 104, is coated on the treatment surface of the wafer 101.

The wafer stage 102 holds the wafer 101 and executes position matching between the mold 104 and the resin 109 when the mold 104 is pressed against the resin 109 on the wafer 101. The wafer stage 102 has a wafer chuck that holds the wafer 101 by a suction force and a stage drive mechanism that holds the wafer chuck by a mechanical unit and is movable at least in a direction along the surface of the wafer 101, none of which is shown. Examples of a power source employable for the stage drive mechanism include a linear motor, a planar motor, and the like. The power source operates based on a drive command from a stage controller 103. The stage drive mechanism may also be constituted by a plurality of drive systems such as a coarse movement drive system, a fine movement drive system, and the like in the X-axis and Y-axis directions. Furthermore, the stage drive mechanism may also have a drive system for adjusting the position of the wafer 101 in the Z-axis direction, a position adjustment function for adjusting the position of the wafer 101 in the  $\theta$  direction, a tilt function for correcting the tilt of the wafer 101, and the like.

The coater 103 is installed near the mold holding mechanism 111 and coats the resin (uncured resin) 109 on a shot as a pattern forming region which is present on the wafer 101. Here, the resin 109 is a photocurable resin (imprint material) having the property of being cured by being irradiated with the ultraviolet light 112, and is appropriately selected depending on various conditions for the steps of manufacturing devices or the like. The amount of the resin 109 to be dispensed (ejected) from the coater 108 is also appropriately determined by a desired thickness of the resin 109 to be formed on the wafer 101, the density of the pattern to be formed, or the like.

The patterning device controller 110 controls the operation, adjustment, and the like of the components of the patterning device 4. The patterning device controller 110 includes a calculating unit such as a CPU or a DSP and a

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storage unit such as a memory or a hard disk for storing recipe information or the like, none of which is shown. Here, recipe information is information (data) consisting of a series of processing parameters used upon processing the wafer **101** or a lot which is a wafer group for which the same processing is performed. Examples of the processing parameters include a layout of shots, the order of shots to be subject to imprint processing, an imprint condition for each shot, and the like. Examples of the imprint condition include a filling time during which the mold **104** is pressed against the resin **109** coated on the wafer **101** and an exposure time during which the resin **109** is cured by being irradiated with the ultraviolet light **112**. Another example of the imprint condition includes the coating amount of resin which is the amount of the resin **109** to be coated onto each shot. The patterning device controller **110** receives a recipe from the cluster controller **6**, and then performs imprint processing for the wafer **101** carried in by the substrate convey unit **5** based on the recipe.

Referring back to FIG. 1, the substrate convey unit **5** (indicated by a broken line in FIG. 1) conveys (delivers) the wafer **101** between each patterning devices **4** and the preprocessing apparatus **3**. Although not specifically shown, the substrate convey unit **5** may be a conveyance robot including hands for holding the wafer **101**.

The cluster controller (controller) **6** controls the operation, adjustment, and the like of the components of the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2**. The cluster controller **6** is comprised of, for example, an information processing apparatus (computer). The processing (imprint method) according to the present embodiment may be executed as a program by the information processing apparatus. The cluster controller **6** is communicatively connected to the patterning devices **4** and the substrate convey unit **5** via an internal communication line (communication line) **7**, and receives/transmits a control signal and various types of information (recipe) from/to the patterning devices **4** and the substrate convey unit **5**.

FIG. 3 is a conceptual diagram illustrating a configuration of the cluster controller **6**. The cluster controller **6** includes a main controller **301**, a state storage (storage unit) **302**, a recipe storage (storage unit) **303**, and a history storage (storage unit) **304**. The state storage **302** records the processing state of each patterning device **4**. FIG. 4 is a diagram illustrating an example of data recorded in the state storage **302**. The state storage **302** records a processing state (processing/waiting for processing/processing-stopped), a recipe name indicating a recipe in process, a recipe start time, a lot number indicating a lot in process, and the like for each patterning device **4**. The state storage **302** further records a substrate number indicating the wafer **101** in process, a substrate start time which is a start time of the wafer **101** for which processing starts, and the like. The recipe storage **303** records a plurality of recipes received from an integrated controller **10** (to be described below). FIG. 5 is a diagram illustrating an example of data recorded in the recipe storage **303**. The contents which may be recorded in the recipe storage **303** are as described in the description of the patterning device controller **110**. The history storage **304** records history information (actual value) about imprint processing performed by the patterning devices **4** in the past. Furthermore, FIG. 6 is a diagram illustrating an example of data recorded in the history storage **304**. The history storage **304** records a recipe name of the past imprint processing, a substrate processing time which is a time taken to process each wafer **101**, and the like for each patterning device **4**. The main controller **301** transmits an instruction to the patterning devices **4** so as to perform imprint processing based on the recipe received from the integrated controller **10** while executing data references

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and data settings of the state storage **302**, the recipe storage **303**, and the history storage **304**.

Referring again back to FIG. 1, the preprocessing apparatus **3** is a cleaning device or a coating device that performs preprocessing such as cleaning of the wafer **101**, coating of an adherence layer, or the like for the wafer **101** in a lot designated by the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2**. The preprocessing apparatus **3** may install (house) a substrate storage container (FOUP) **8** for storing the wafers **101** in one lot by the number of the patterning devices **4** which are responsible for processing the wafers **101**. Also, a communication connection is established between the cluster controller **6** and the preprocessing apparatus **3** via an external communication line (communication line) **9**, and a substrate request schedule to be described below is transmitted/received therebetween. In particular, the preprocessing apparatus **3** starts preprocessing for the wafers **101** in a plurality of lots in any order based on the substrate request schedule so as to complete preprocessing in response to the timing at which the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2** requests the wafers **101** to be processed from the preprocessing apparatus **3**. The wafer **101** for which preprocessing has been completed is temporarily stored and is carried out based on a substrate request from the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2**.

Furthermore, as in the conventional integrated controller present in a manufacturing location (e.g. semiconductor manufacturing factory) for manufacturing articles (e.g. semiconductor devices) using imprint apparatuses, the integrated controller **10** performs data transmission/reception between various types of manufacturing apparatuses so as to generally control the entire manufacturing steps. As in other manufacturing apparatuses, the imprint system **1** including the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2** according to the present embodiment is connected to the integrated controller **10** via a communication network **11** such as a local area network within a manufacturing location or the like.

Next, a description will be given of the imprint method (lithography method) performed by the imprint system **1** (the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2**). Firstly, the cluster controller **6** performs parallel processing to be described below for each of a plurality of requests (a combination of a lot number and a recipe) from the integrated controller **10**.

FIG. 7 is a flowchart illustrating processing (hereinafter referred to as "cluster configuration imprint processing") performed by the cluster controller **6** for a request from the integrated controller **10**. Firstly, the cluster controller **6** receives the lot number of a lot (processing lot) to be next processed and a recipe (processing recipe) to be applied to the lot from the integrated controller **10** (step S101). The cluster controller **6** records the received processing recipe in the recipe storage **303**. Next, the cluster controller **6** selects a patterning device **4** (hereinafter referred to as "selection patterning device") for performing processing for the processing lot received in step S101 (step S102). More specifically, at this time, the cluster controller **6** selects a selection patterning device (hereinafter, a description will be given by taking an example of the patterning device **4A** as a selection patterning device) from the patterning devices **4** which do not perform processing with reference to the state storage **302** provided in the cluster controller **6**. Here, when all the patterning devices **4** are processing the processing lots, the cluster controller **6** stands by until any one of the patterning devices **4** has completed lot processing. Then, the cluster controller **6** records a state, a recipe name, a recipe start time, and a lot number in the item (e.g. "the imprint patterning device **1**") of the selection patterning device **4A** for the state storage **302**. Note that, when a patterning device **4** which is responsible for process-

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ing the wafer **101** is specifically designated by the integrated controller **10** and the cluster controller **6** also receives information about the designated patterning device **4** in step **S101**, the cluster controller **6** sets the designated patterning device **4** as the selection patterning device. Next, the cluster controller **6** transmits a processing recipe to the selection patterning device **4A** selected in step **S102** (step **S103**). Next, the cluster controller **6** requests the wafers **101** in the processing lot from the preprocessing apparatus **3** (step **S104**). Next, the cluster controller **6** causes the substrate convey unit **5** to convey the wafer (target wafer) **101** to be processed from the preprocessing apparatus **3** to the selection patterning device **4A** (step **S105**). At this time, the cluster controller **6** further records a substrate number and a substrate start time in the item of the selection patterning device **4A** for the state storage **302**. Next, the cluster controller **6** causes the selection patterning device **4A** to perform imprint processing for the target wafer **101** (step **S106**). Next, after completion of the imprint processing in step **S106**, the cluster controller **6** causes the substrate convey unit **5** to carry out the processed target wafer **101** from the selection patterning device **4A** and to convey the processed target wafer **101** to the preprocessing apparatus **3** (step **S107**). Next, the cluster controller **6** records a substrate processing time taken for the target wafer **101** from steps **S105** to **S107** and its recipe name as item data of the selection patterning device for the history storage **304** (step **S108**). Next, the cluster controller **6** determines whether or not the processes from steps **S104** to **S109** have been completed for all of the wafers **101** contained in the processing lot (step **S109**). Here, when the cluster controller **6** determines that the processes from steps **S104** to **S109** have been completed for all of the wafers **101** contained in the processing lot (YES in step **S109**), the process shifts to step **S110**, whereas when the cluster controller **6** determines that the processes from steps **S104** to **S109** have not been completed for all of the wafers **101** contained in the processing lot (NO in step **S109**), the cluster controller **6** executes the processes in step **S104** and subsequent steps for the next wafer **101** contained in the processing lot. Then, the cluster controller **6** notifies the integrated controller **10** of the fact that imprint processing for the processing lot has been completed (step **S110**). Here, the cluster controller **6** updates information (state) about the item of the selection patterning device for the state storage **302**.

On the other hand, the cluster controller **6** executes processing (hereinafter referred to as "substrate request schedule transmission processing") for transmitting a substrate request schedule to the preprocessing apparatus **3** in parallel with the above cluster configuration imprint processing. Here, the term "substrate request schedule" refers to information including a timing at which the cluster controller **6** requests the wafer **101** from the preprocessing apparatus **3**. The substrate request schedule transmission processing may be executed, for example, at a timing (corresponding to step **S105** or step **S108** in FIG. 7) at which any one of the patterning devices **4** starts or ends processing for the wafer **101**. The substrate request schedule transmission processing may also be executed at a predetermined time interval.

FIG. 8 is a flowchart illustrating substrate request schedule transmission processing. Firstly, the cluster controller **6** generates a substrate processing schedule for each of the patterning devices **4** (step **S201**). More specifically, the cluster controller **6** firstly references recipes in process by the patterning devices **4** from the recipe storage **303** so as to estimate a processing time for each of the wafers **101**. Then, the cluster controller **6** can generate a schedule for requesting the subsequent wafers **101** based on the states of the patterning devices **4** referenced from the state storage **302** and the esti-

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mated processing times required for the wafers **101**. Next, the cluster controller **6** determines whether or not the process in step **S201** has been completed for all of the patterning devices **4** (step **S202**). Here, when the cluster controller **6** determines that the process in step **S201** has been completed for all of the patterning devices **4** (YES in step **S202**), the process shifts to step **S203**, whereas when the cluster controller **6** determines that the process in step **S201** has not been completed for all of the patterning devices **4** (NO in step **S202**), the process in step **S201** is repeated until it is completed for all of the patterning devices **4**. Next, the cluster controller **6** arranges the substrate request timings of the patterning devices **4** generated in step **S201** in temporal order so as to generate the substrate request schedule for all of the patterning devices **4** (step **S203**).

FIG. 9 is a diagram illustrating an exemplary substrate request schedule. The substrate request schedule is data including a time for requesting a wafer **101**, a lot number of the wafer **101** to be requested, and a substrate number in a lot for each of the requests of the wafers **101**. While a lot number is transmitted to the preprocessing apparatus **3** in this example, a number indicating a patterning device **4**, for example, instead of a lot number may also be transmitted to the preprocessing apparatus **3** if the preprocessing apparatus **3** records and manages the relationship between a lot and a patterning device **4** for processing the lot.

Then, the cluster controller **6** transmits the substrate request schedule to the preprocessing apparatus **3** (step **S204**). While the substrate request schedule is generated from a recipe in process by each of the patterning devices **4** in this example, the substrate request schedule may also be generated, for example, by referencing the past processing time taken upon execution of the same recipe of the same patterning device **4** from the history storage **304**.

Next, a description will be given of processing (hereinafter referred to as "exceptional processing or processing related to exceptional processing") performed when exception processing such as incapable of detecting an alignment mark occurs in each patterning device or when each patterning device recovers from exception processing. FIG. 10 is a flowchart illustrating exceptional processing or processing related to exceptional processing. Firstly, the cluster controller **6** receives a signal indicating the occurrence of exception processing or a recovery from exception processing from the patterning device **4** in which exception processing occurs or the patterning device **4** which recovers from exception processing (step **S301**). Next, the cluster controller **6** records the fact that the patterning device **4** in question has stopped or recovered in the state storage **302** (step **S302**). Next, the cluster controller **6** generates the substrate request schedule in the same procedure from step **S201** to step **S202** in FIG. 8 (step **S303**). Here, when exception processing occurs, the request of the wafer **101** from the patterning device **4** in question is deleted. Then, the cluster controller **6** transmits the new substrate request schedule again to the preprocessing apparatus **3** (step **S304**).

As described above, the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2** transmits the substrate request schedule which is most efficient for each of the patterning devices **4** from the viewpoint of a processing time to the preprocessing apparatus **3**, resulting in an improvement in productivity in the entire cluster-type imprint apparatus **2**. Furthermore, the preprocessing apparatus **3** may also perform coating of an adherence layer, for example, immediately before processing performed by the patterning devices **4** as close as possible by using the substrate request schedule. Thus, the cluster-type imprint apparatus **2** may also suppress a reduction in yield.

As described above, according to the present embodiment, a lithography apparatus, a lithography method, and a lithography system which may ensure a good yield and productivity in the case of a cluster configuration may be provided.

While, in the above description, the cluster controller 6 transmits the substrate request schedule to the preprocessing apparatus 3, the cluster controller 6 may also transmit the substrate request schedule, for example, to an external device such as the integrated controller 10 so that a preprocessing start timing of the preprocessing apparatus 3 may be controlled by the external device. While, in the above description, each of the patterning devices 4 includes one imprint structure 105, each of the patterning devices 4 may also include a plurality of imprint structures. In this case, it is preferable that the wafers 101 in the same lot are subject to imprint processing by the same imprint structure.

Furthermore, the above description has been given by taking an example of a cluster-type imprint apparatus including a plurality of imprint patterning devices (imprint apparatuses) as lithography apparatuses. The present invention is not limited thereto but may also be applicable to a cluster-type drawing apparatus or the like including a plurality of drawing processing devices (drawing apparatuses) that perform drawing processing for a substrate (photosensitizer on a substrate) using charged particle beams such as electron beams. (Article Manufacturing Method)

An article manufacturing method according to an embodiment of the present invention is preferred in manufacturing an article such as a micro device such as a semiconductor device or the like, an element or the like having a microstructure, or the like. The article manufacturing method may include a step of forming a pattern (e.g., latent image pattern) on an object (e.g., substrate on which a photosensitive material is coated) using the aforementioned lithography apparatus; and a step of processing (e.g., step of developing) the object on which the latent image pattern has been formed in the previous step. Furthermore, the article manufacturing method may include other known steps (oxidizing, film forming, vapor depositing, doping, flattening, etching, resist peeling, dicing, bonding, packaging, and the like). The device manufacturing method of this embodiment has an advantage, as compared with a conventional device manufacturing method, in at least one of performance, quality, productivity and production cost of a device.

While the present invention has been described with reference to exemplary embodiments, it is to be understood that the invention is not limited to the disclosed exemplary embodiments. The scope of the following claims is to be accorded the broadest interpretation so as to encompass all such modifications and equivalent structures and functions.

This application claims the benefit at Japanese Patent Application No. 2013-150054 filed on Jul. 19, 2013, which is hereby incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

What is claimed is:

1. A lithography apparatus comprising:
  - a plurality of patterning devices each of which is configured to perform patterning for a substrate supplied from a preprocessing apparatus, based on recipe information for the substrate; and
  - a controller configured to control the plurality of patterning devices such that a plurality of substrates respectively belonging to a plurality of lots is subjected to parallel patternings thereof performed by the plurality of patterning devices based on a plurality of recipe information respectively corresponding to the plurality of lots, and transmit information regarding a schedule of the parallel patternings to the preprocessing apparatus.

2. The lithography apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to generate information regarding the schedule based on a processing time required for each of the plurality of patterning devices to process a lot corresponding thereto.

3. The lithography apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the controller is configured to obtain the processing time based on the recipe information and a state of the patterning devices.

4. The lithography apparatus according to claim 2, wherein the controller is configured to obtain the processing time based on stored information of an actual value for the processing time of one or more previously processed lots.

5. The lithography apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to update information regarding the schedule based on a state of patternings performed by the plurality of patterning devices, and transmit the updated information to the preprocessing apparatus.

6. The lithography apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the controller is configured to transmit information regarding the schedule to an information processing apparatus, connected to the lithography apparatus and the preprocessing apparatus, instead of the preprocessing apparatus.

7. The lithography apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of patterning devices include a patterning device configured to perform imprint processing.

8. The lithography apparatus according to claim 1, wherein the plurality of patterning devices include a patterning device configured to perform patterning with a charged particle beam.

9. A lithography method of performing patternings for substrates, supplied from a preprocessing apparatus, in parallel by a plurality of patterning devices based on recipe information for the substrates, the method comprising steps of:

- generating information regarding a schedule of parallel patternings for a plurality of substrates respectively belonging to a plurality of lots based on a plurality of recipe information respectively corresponding to the plurality of lots; and
- transmitting information regarding the schedule to the preprocessing apparatus.

10. A non-transitory computer-readable storage medium which stores a program for causing a computer to execute a method defined in claim 9.

11. A lithography system comprising:
  - a lithography apparatus defined in claim 1; and
  - a preprocessing apparatus that supplies a substrate to the lithography apparatus.

12. A method of manufacturing an article, the method comprising steps of:

- performing patternings for a substrate using a lithography apparatus; and
- processing the substrate, on which the patterning has been performed, to manufacture the article, wherein the lithography apparatus includes:
  - a plurality of patterning devices each of which is configured to perform patterning for a substrate supplied from a preprocessing apparatus, based on recipe information for the substrate; and
  - a controller configured to control the plurality of patterning devices such that a plurality of substrates respectively belonging to a plurality of lots is subjected to parallel patternings performed by the plurality of patterning devices based on a plurality of recipe information respectively corresponding to the plurality of lots, and

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transmit information regarding a schedule of the parallel patternings to the preprocessing apparatus.

13. A method of manufacturing an article by performing patternings for substrates, supplied from a preprocessing apparatus, in parallel by a plurality of patterning devices 5 included in a lithography apparatus based on recipe information for the substrates, the method comprising steps of:

generating information regarding a schedule of parallel patternings for a plurality of substrates respectively belonging to a plurality of lots based on a plurality of 10 recipe information respectively corresponding to the plurality of lots;

causing the preprocessing apparatus to perform preprocessing for the plurality of substrates based on the information regarding the schedule; and 15

causing the lithography apparatus to perform parallel patternings for the plurality of substrates supplied from the preprocessing apparatus.

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